THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XIV., No. 669. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of Franz Knoop *deceased*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and those having claims against same, must present them for settlement accompanied by proper vouchers, on or before the 30th April, 1863.

J. MAITLAND,
J. MEINHARD SCHMIDT,
Executors.
tf 75 Shanghai, 24th March, 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M's Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

In the Estate of General Ward, *deceased.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed to act as Administrator in the Estate of the late General Ward, requests that all parties indebted to, or having claims against the same, will communicate with him without delay.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 22nd November, 1862.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT

"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. Thomas Hunt & Co.'s will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.
2,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign my name per procuration, from this date.

H. EVANS.
8au 118 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this date.

MACKENZIE & CO.
1au 109 Shanghai, May 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Hy. EVANS & CO.
3au 111 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. ROHL is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of Kunst, Röhl & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of H. Stubbendorff & Co.

H. STUBBENDORFF.
tf 113 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

Office Rue du Consulat, French concession, formerly occupied by the Spanish Consul.

德泰洋行 (*Tuk-tae Yang Hong.*)

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. John Lauchlan Maclean in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1862

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
23my 102 Shanghai, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs Geo. Barnet & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. HINTON DANIELL STEWART is this day admitted a partner in our Firm, which now consists of William Walkinshaw, Phineas Ryrie, William James Bryans, Edward Carey Smith, and Hinton Daniell Stewart.

TURNER & Co,
tf 11 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

NEWBERY, ELLIOT & Co. have established themselves at this Port as Silk Inspectors and Commission Agents in connexion with their friends Messrs. Elliot & Co., 22, Austin Friars, London.

23my 105 Shanghai, January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER HAZEON was admitted a Partner in our Firm, on the 1st January, 1863.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ju 95 Shanghai, 18th April, 1863.

NOTICE

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January,* 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. John Thorne is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our house at this port.

OXFORD & Co.,
13ju 67 Shanghai, 14th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established themselves in Hongkong under the Style or Firm of Vaucher & Co.

A. E. VAUCHER.
GEORGE BLAKEWAY.
6ju 103 Hongkong, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of our house in Hongkong is closed from the 31st December, 1862. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. A. E. Vaucher.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. A. E. Vaucher and Mr. George Blakeway in our firm in China and Europe ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

VAUCHER FRERES.
6ju 61 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EUG. BOREL is authorized to sign our name from this date.

VAUCHER FRERES.
6ju 62 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. J. MARON is authorized to sign our firm *per procuration* from this date.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 49 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Peter Maclean is this day admitted a Patner in our firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of Maitland Maclean & Co.

J. MAITLAND & Co.
tf 43 Shanghai, 2nd February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Bernhard Harkort in our Firm ceased on 31st January last.

HARKORT & Co.
30my 44 Shanghai, 2nd February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future by Messrs. Dallas, Pearson & Co.

BARNES DALLAS.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

WE have this day established ourselves as *Commission Agents & Auctioneers* under the style of Dallas, Pearson & Co.

WALTER PEARSON.
CHARLES H. DALLAS.
Yuh-Tae Hong,
tf 2 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future under the Firm and Style of Byrne & Co.

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf 22 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have establissed myself as *Broker and General Commission Agent* at this port under the style of Angel & Co.

C. H. ANGEL.
Office next door to Messrs. Howard & Co.,
Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, November 29th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Augustus Fiogr in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. Angel in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of Cowie & Co.

GEO. J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite Dr. Bell's Residence,
in Fuchau Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr Hugh Rose Innes a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. Innes will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port, as a *Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf 32 Hongkong, 9th January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. George Stanford, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of Davies, Townend & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st. May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR William Grant Gordon has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LITTLE is this day authorized to sign my name by procuration.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
tf 18 Kiukiang, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

J. R. CARMICHAEL M. D.; M. R. C. S. E. has established himself, as Physician and Surgeon, at this Port.

tf 72 Chefoo, March 12th, 1663

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
14no 124 Tientsin, 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port as a *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the style of Norton & Co.

WALTER MILLER NORTON.
11jy 87 Tientsin, 13th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James Davis ceases in our firm from this date.

HOLMES DAVIS & Co.
tf 14 Chefoo, 31st December, 1862,

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYERS is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 51 China, 21st February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. Hitchcock in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. William Neilson, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Wm. S. Sloan in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. Frank B. Forbes and Mr. Richard S. Dana, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on under the style of Stephenson & Co.

THOS. S. STEPHENSON.
tf 73 Hakodad February 1st, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

DAVIS, HUTCHINS & Co.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
GENERAL COMIMSSION MERCHANTS.
MASONIC BUILDING,
Canton Road late *North Gate Street,*
德 *TAK-LOONG* 隆

Regular Sales days of General Merchandize, &c., &c., *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, when not Mail days.

tf 52 Shanghai, 21st February, 1863.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
William Hamilton, Esq,
Chairman & Treasurer
Charles B. Ford, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Elice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
George Wrade Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office at Shanghai are prepared to grant policies payable in Hongkong, Bombay, Calcutta and London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
11jy 86 Shanghai, 10th April, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
26de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above-named Company, will shortly be prepared to grant Policies on Goods, &c., to Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, London, Liverpool, &c.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 100 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

2 Royal Exchange Buildings London, E.C.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
First issue of shares fully subscribed and paid up. £70,866,,10,,0
Directors:
Chairman.—Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B. K.H., M.P.
Deputy Chairman—Jas. N. Daniell, Esq.

George Brandon, Esq	John Avery Jones, Esq.
T. W. Bradley, Esq.	James Laming, Esq.
Ingram Chapman, Esq	J. S. Margetson, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.	Fre. John Price, Esq.
W. M. Cadell, Esq	G. Palmer Robinson, Esq
Henry Fox, Esq.	Charles Wells, Esq.

Mark Whitwell, Esq.
Underwriter:
Irving Frederick Rougemont, Esq.
Secretary:
J. L. Daniell, Esq.
Agents:
Hongkong.—Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs Rothwell, Love & Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
Bombay—Messrs Forbes & Co.
Singapore—Messrs Guthrie & Co.

Statement of Income and Expenditure 1862,
(Irrespective of Capital)

Dr. Income.	£	s.	d.
To Net Premiums on Insurances	103,591	18	5
„ Interest	3,740	11	6
„ Transfer Fees	11	16	0
	£107,347	5	11

Expenditure. *Cr.*	£	s.	d.
By claims paid, being all amounts of claims ascertained and settled to this date	38,254	8	3
„ Directors and Auditors Remuneration and Office charges and salaries	7,854	3	4
„ Law charges	839	18	10
„ Rent Advertising, Postages and all Incidental charges	2,448	14	2
„ Bad Debts	27	0	9
„ Income Tax	545	14	10
„ Preliminary Expences amount written off	1,546	0	0
„ Lease of Premises do	102	12	6
„ Interest	1,324	0	0
„ Balance to be added to Capital	54,904	13	3
	£107,347	5	11

23ma 99 Shanghai, 20th April, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Established 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chairman.—Henry Lewis, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. de Pass, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)
Directors.
Charles Bell, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
Peter Bell, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
John Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
Samuel Harper, Esq., of Lloyds.
John Lubbock, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Robarts,, Lubbock & Co.
J. Leonino, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. Pinto Leile, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leile & Brothers.
William Mackinnon, Esq., of Messrs. W Mackinnon & Co.
Thomas D. Neave, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
Brice H. Pearse, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
Albert Ricardo, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
William Rennie, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
Major Usborne, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
George Frederick Young, Esq., of Messrs. Young son and Magnay.
Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.
Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. Fleming & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. De Pass, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. De Pass, Spence & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26de 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of Percy M. Dore, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at Newcastle, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in China.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PROST KOHLER & Co.
21no 031 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

NOTICE

THE Firm of O. H. Baker & Co. at this port has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Eisler will sign per procuration in liquidation.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

THE business hitherto conducted by Messrs. O. H. Baker & Co. at this port, will in future be carried on by us, under the Style of Eisler & Co.

JOHAN EISLER.
C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
22au 132 Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SCHONFELD has this day been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow.

OVERWEG & Co.
23au 133 Shanghai, 23rd May, 1863.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS Mr Fritz Rubbert, left the Residence of his Employers, Messrs. Overweg & Co., early on the morning of the 9th December last, and has not been heard of since that time, this is to notify that the above REWARD will be paid to any one, who can give any information that may lead, if not to his recovery, at least to the elucidation of the mystery in which his fate is involved.

His afflicted Relatives make this appeal to the Public on his behalf.

30my 134 Shanghai, 21st May 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

May	*Ending 22nd May, 1863.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 22nd May, 1862* Max.	Min.
16.—	62	61	70	62
17.—	63	60	73	63
18.—	67	58	72	61
19.—	67	57	72	61
20.—	66	61	74	64
21.—	67	63	71	61
22.—	65	58	75	62

OPIUM.

May.	*Malwa* New Tls.	Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	Old. Tls.
16,		530		495
18,		530		500
19,		530		495 a 500
20,		530		495 a 500
21,		525 a 530		495
22,		none		none

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—May 22, *Southern Belle*, (Brit. bq.), Benson, from Sydney; 22, *Amelia*, (Brit. sch.), Valentine, from Newcastle N.S.W.; 22, *Malabar*, (Ham. bq.), Godge, from Sydney; 22, *Indo*, (Swe bq.), Funk, from Sydney; 22, *Antelope*, (Br. st.), Gibbon, from ——; 22, *Plato*; 22, *Rona*, (Br. str.), Hutchinson, from Hankow and Ports; 22, *Hellespont*, (Br. str.), Mooney, from Japan.

Departed.—May 22, *Gharra*, (Br. bq), Keeling, for ——; 22, *Fire Cracker*, (Am. str.), Pendleton, for Hankow and Ports; 22 *Capriolani*, (Br. sh), Shiell, for Fuchau; 22, *J. B. Ford*, (Am. sch), Sutton, for San Francisco *viâ* Kanagawa; 22, *Mandarin*, (Am. str.), Dolle, for Ningpo; 22, *Ayrshire Lass*, (Br. str.), McCallum, for Ningpo; 22, *Lotus*, (Br. str.), Hutchinson, for Hongkong; 23, *Pekin*, (Br. str.), Soames, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. *Feima*, from Ningpo, Major Finch, and Mr. Smith. Per str. *Reiver*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Keswick, Dickson, Watmore, F. Diers, and Parker.

Departed.—Per S. S. *Chusan*, for Hongkong and Coast Ports, Messrs. R. Paddy, W. Satchell, R. K. Maitland, Adamson, F. Schoufeld and J. Miller. Per str. *Pekin*, for Hongkong, Rev. Lepowsky, W. H. Harrison, Henry Turner, M. S. Gubbay, J. W. Vickers, Thos. Maurilyan, John Dodd, Crawford, Mrs. Weyett, Mrs. Wicks, Depty. Commissary Asst. Genl. Horne, Mrs. Hansard, and Mr. G. Randall.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Notice given last Sunday, a collection will be made, in Church, at Morning Service to-morrow, in aid of the Fund of the British Army Scripture Readers Society.

Shanghai, 23rd May, 1863.

Lancashire Relief Fund.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Pilots of the Shanghai Pilot Company have contributed the handsome sum of Tls. 400 to the Lancashire Relief Fund, for distressed operatives.

The London Mail of 10th April due in Hongkong on the 25th May, and here on the 30th. It was received last year on the 26th May, per *Ly-ee-moon*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Saturday the 6th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY 23 MAY, 1863

Admiral Kuper's mission to Japan has brought him to the verge of war with the government of the country, or the proud and wealthy Daimios hostile to foreigners. In all probability, ere long the thunder of his guns will announce to these assassins of Englishmen, that the proudest and most powerful nation of the world shall be avenged for the massacre of her sons. Other nations may have overlooked similar acts of treachery from motives of expediency, or their innate weakness to take vengeance on the aggressors; but England can laugh to scorn the vaunting resistance of these Japanese princes, and crush their armaments in her hand like an egg-shell. If war is inevitable, the sooner it comes the better: it will be a war of retribution on the heads of its rulers, while the gory banner may be the flag of freedom to the people. The effect of levelling in ruins the proud castles of these Daimios, and ploughing up the despotic lands of that feudal realm with shot and shell, opens the ground for planting the "Tree of Liberty," so that their vassals may throw off the yoke that enthralls them. However much we may deplore the expenditure of human blood in advancing the cause of justice and freedom, yet the end justifies the means. The opening up of hostilities will doubtless be temporarily injurious to foreigners and natives near the seat of war, but ultimately it will accrue to their advantage by breaking down those arbitrary and tyrannical barriers which at present alienate them from each other; and be the means of opening up fresh fields of enterprise for the merchant and trader. It will be a war of diplomacy, so that we may establish our treaty rights on a sound basis, and trade at other ports now closed by chicanery and misrepresentation. By her invincibility in arms, England will show this haughty, semi-barbarous power, that her representatives are not to be trifled with, as of old they contemptuously treated the Dutch envoys: she will show, in securing a location at any of the ports for her trading citizens, that they are not to be degradingly cooped up as the Hollanders were in the miserable island-prison of Desima; and by a decisive blow at the roots of its multifarious rotten government, destroy for ever the presumptuous boast, handed down from generation to generation—that it is supreme on earth, and perfect as the Deity. As the champion of the Christian nations of the West, it will be a war of just retribution, for the atrocious massacres committed in bygone times upon the native converts and foreign professors of Christianity. The readers of Japanese history may remember the account given of the last fearful holocaust at the altar of Paganism:—How forty thousand men, women and children were butchered in heaps: how the very name of Christian, or sympathy expressed towards Christian sufferers, was met with instant death; and, "how over the vast common grave of the martyrs was set up this impious inscription:—'So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan; and let all know, that the King of Spain himself, or the Christians' God, or the great God of all, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head.'" Doubtless, this satanic inscription remains to the present day on some deserted spot, where the bones of the murdered victims lie buried; to which the descendants of these blasphemous princes can point, as a great triumph over the Christian nations of the West. To hold a high hand over these men and their government, whose ancient laws still existing against foreigners are written in blood, is the only way that the onward march of western civilization can succeed. The more a European humiliates himself before the eyes of their functionaries, the more difficult it is to gain the object in view. That honest historian, Kæmpfer, in his account of the Dutch at Desima, when they disowned all religious connection with the European and native Christians massacred, in order to secure their settlement at Nagasaki and monopoly of the foreign trade to Japan; states, "By our humble complaisance and connivance, we were so far from bringing this proud and jealous nation to any greater confidence, or more intimate friendship, that, on the contrary, their jealousy and mistrust seemed to increase from that time. They both hated and despised us for what we had done." Although two centuries have passed away since that event, and the impious edict we have quoted has been rendered nugatory by the lapse of time, nevertheless, the arbitrary laws of the general government, and especially those of the princes of ancient lineage, in their hatred to foreigners, remain of the same character; as exemplified in the recent acts of the native officials towards our countrymen, which have led to Admiral Kuper's hostile naval demonstration. We trust that this gallant officer will not bate one jot of the terms entrusted to him by the British Government, whatever may ensue. If war is inevitable; be it so,—it will be a righteous war; and all who participate in avenging the wrongs committed by a cruel and treacherous nation, will deserve well of their country, and receive the approbation of the civilized world.

Neither in the police records of England nor any of her colonies, has so singular and uncalled for an assault by the police fallen under our notice as that committed by Constables Brown and Murphy on a party of gentlemen while quietly returning from a dinner party last Monday evening. We can only account for it by the very recent importation of the delinquents into the Force, and an exaggerated notion on their part of the duties which they had undertaken and the importance of their new position. Every one, we think, will cordially concur in the decision arrived at by the Consular Court; and admit that, while the sentence of three months imprisonment awarded to Brown was *richly merited by his insane interference*, Murphy's lesser fault was sufficiently met by a severe reprimand which, together with the fate that has befallen his comrade, will be a sufficient warning to him to act more coolly in future. His behaviour during the affair, as well as the evidence he gave, were genuinely Irish. He heard a row and ran to the spot; did not know its origin and did not stop to enquire; but seeing a scuffle instantly joined in it in virtue of his nationality, and naturally espoused the cause of his comrade. Another time, he will doubtless think it wise to ascertain whether it may not be just possible that a party of gentlemen are in the right; and whether the guardian of the public peace may not have forfeited the *noli me tangere* privilege which attaches to his cloth, by his own behaviour. But the conduct of Brown is utterly inexcusable. It is inconceivable by what stretch of imagination a man in his sober senses, as he is universally declared to have been, could fancy himself called on to enquire into the destination of a gentleman who was passing quietly in a chair, and, when refused an answer, *to drag* the unfortunate object of his official energy to the Station house. He is hardly responsible for his after behaviour. As one of the witnesses said, he was evidently beside himself; and like a mad dog, attacked every thing that came in his way, regardless whether it were an Englishman, a Chinaman or a chair, so long as he found some object on which to vent his rage. It is fortunate that his sword fell out of its scabbard, or in his excitement he might possibly have used it with serious effect. The recommendation of the Court that he should be discharged at the end of his imprisonment will doubtless be acted on by the Municipal Council; it is not safe to trust a man who gives way to such transports of rage with offensive weapons. The amount of punishment due to Brown for his misconduct in this particular instance was not the only point which the Court had to take into consideration. It was necessary to impress a stringent warning on the members of the Force, that they cannot, with impunity, make a vexatious use of the power entrusted to them. The punishment of fault is not an act of revenge on the part of society towards a culprit, but is intended as a warning to others of the fate which awaits the commission of a similar offence. No class possesses more powers of annoyance than the police, if they choose to indulge the fancy for unnecessary interference which Brown has so severely rued; and too prompt and severe steps cannot be taken to check such outbreaks.

That such an instance of misconduct on the part of the English police should have taken place, must be a matter for sincere regret; but at the same time, the whole affair has occurred opportunely in another point of view. We had occasion last week to comment severely on a still grosser outrage perpetrated by the French police on another resident of Shanghai. In that instance, the victim of the Policemen's spite was ironed, imprisoned and confined in the stocks; in the present he was only taken to the Station house, without being subjected to any of the subsequent, more galling insults. But unless we are strangely misinformed, the aggressors in the one instance have suffered no punishment beyond a reprimand, whereas in the latter, three months imprisonment have been awarded. The contrast is strong evidence of the different estimations in which personal liberty may be held in different Courts of Justice. It will also show M. Mauboussin that, in urging on him stringent measures for the suppression of such grievous outrages on the part of the French police, the English authorities were only requiring a course of action which they themselves would have followed under similar circumstances. We trust that the immediate open trial and severe punishment which have followed this offence will dispel the idea, expressed in the letter addressed to us by the Secretary to the French Municipal Council which we published last Saturday, that "passion" had influenced our writings regarding the outrage to which Mr. Gamble was subjected. We simply required the same open trial, and severe punishment of the guilty parties, which was at once accorded in the case where our own police committed a similar fault.

The stringent measures which General D'Aiguebelle proposes to adopt for the purpose of checking the gradually increasing evil of piracy by Europeans in the province of Che-keang, as detailed in his letter to the French Consul which we publish in another column, reflect on him high credit. The evil has become a crying one, and it is quite time that decisive measures should be taken to stop it. Ningpo contains some of the very offscourings of the loafer class, men whose means of obtaining a living are known only to themselves, but who may safely be averred to be perfectly unscrupulous in attaining that end. Numerous accounts have reached us of "squeezes," levied on boat-loads of native produce passing down the river, so excessive as to amount in fact to plundering a large portion of the cargo. In the villages also, in the districts which have been cleared of the rebels, excessive exactions in produce and money have been levied on the unfortunate inhabitants. It is to be feared that the fact that these acts have been frequently committed in the close neighborhood of the towns garrisoned by the Franco-Chinese troops, may in some instances have led to the impression that members of that force were the guilty parties, whereas the fact no doubt was, that the culprits were loafers who availed themselves of places where European authority was dominant, as bases for their nefarious operations. No doubt, too, outrages by individuals who formerly belonged to the force, but had been discharged from it, tended to strengthen this impression. The measures now taken by General D'Aiguebelle to arrest every individual found doing an injury to the Chinese inhabitants of the districts over which he has military control, cannot fail to bring to light the real delinquents. Strengthened by the proof offered in General D'Aiguebelle's letter, of his determination to suppress all such unlawful practices, the mandarins will, doubtless, now not hesitate to arrest any individuals whom they may find committing them; and a service will be rendered not only to Chinese but to Europeans, by the consignment of such characters to their legitimate destination—prison. The treatment which is promised to captives could not well be more severe; but as very few, if any, respectable individuals are likely to move in the interior of the province, there is little fear of such incurring annoyance undeservedly. We hope, however, that, as General D'Aiguebelle intends to give up the charge of guarding the prison to mandarins, he will take every precaution to secure proper treatment of individuals placed in their hands. A Chinese prison is generally conceived to be another black hole of Calcutta; and, however guilty a man may be, the punishment of confinement should not be aggravated by ill-treatment. We trust that the measures General D'Aiguebelle has decided on adopting, will have the effect of relieving the neighborhood of Ningpo from the presence of the many bad characters who now infest it. They shew a wise provision for the open trial of offenders by their national authorities which, while affording a security against punishment of the innocent, will satisfy all that the guilty meet with their just deserts. It is well that a General should turn his attention to the disorders which frequently accompany military occupation of a country, as well as to the primary object of warlike operations; and we repeat that General D'Aiguebelle deserves high credit for the measures he has adopted.

PIRACY IN THE NINGPO COUNTRY.

Chao-shing, 18 *Mai* 1863.

Monsieur le Consul de France,
à Ningpo.

Monsieur le Consul,—J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que dans le but d'arrêter la piraterie qui dans la province prend des proportions très-larges, je fais prendre les mesures suivantes.

'Tout individu qui n'aura pas de passeport ou papier provenant de son Consulat sera arrêté et emprisonné.

'Tout individu qui aura occasionné quelque tort à la population sera, suivant le cas, gardé de un mois à un an en prison.

'La prison sera confiée à la garde des mandarins.

'Les prisoniers seront enchainés.

'Leur ration consistera en deux galettes de biscuit par jour.

'Tout individu pris les armes à la main sera fusillé sur le champ.

'Tout individu qui sera porteur d'un papier du Consulat, et qui aura fait du tort à la population, sera gardé en prison jusqu'au jugement de son affaire. Son passeport sera envoyé à son Consulat et dans le cas ou le papier sera reconnu véritable par le Consul, on tiendra le coupable à la disposition de l'autorité Consulaire.

'Toutes les Autorités mandarines sont invitées à procéder à l'arrestation de tous les Européens non-munis de papiers en règle.

'Les mandarins feront conduire sous le plus bref délai les prévenus au Quartier Général à Shao-shing, où le Général les fera juger.'

Je vous serais obligé, Monsieur le Consul, d'approuver pour ce qui vous concerne, la présente dépèche, et d'en donner communication à tous ces Messieurs les Consuls.

Je pense qu'il pourra être bon de la faire afficher aux portes des Consulats.

Je vais envoyer une copie au *North-China Herald*, pour que Shanghai soit prévenu.

Recevez, Monsieur le Consul, l'assurance de mes sentiments très-distingués.

Le Général de l'armée du Tché-kiang,

(Signé) P. D'AIGUEBELLE.

Shao-shing, 18*th May*, 1863.

To the Consul of France,
Ningpo.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Consul,—I have the honor to inform you that I am about to take the following measures with the object of checking piracy in this province, where it is beginning to assume serious proportions.

'Every individual who has no passport or paper from his Consulate will be arrested and imprisoned.

'Every individual who shall have done any wrong to the inhabitants will be imprisoned for a period extending from a month to a year, according to the nature of his offence.

'The prison will be placed under charge of the mandarins.

'The prisoners will be ironed.

'Their rations will consist of two loaves *(galettes)* of biscuit a day.

'Every individual taken with arms in his hands will be shot on the spot.

'Every individual, bearer of a paper from his Consulate, who has done any harm to the inhabitants, will be imprisoned till he can be brought to trial. His passport will be sent to his Consulate, and if it be recognised as authentic by that functionary, the culprit will be placed at the disposal of the Consular authorities.

'The mandarins are invited to arrest all Europeans not having papers *en règle.*

'The mandarins will cause such to be sent as quickly as possible to the Head Quarters at Shao-shing, where the General will enquire into their case.'

I should be obliged, Monsieur le Consul, if you will endorse this document so far as you yourself are concerned, and communicate it to the other Consuls. I think it would be well to have it affixed to the doors of the Consulates.

I intend to send a copy to the *North-China Herald*, in order that it may be made known at Shanghai.

Receive, M. le Consul, &c.,

(Signed) P. D'AIGUEBELLE.

A Voice from Soochow.

It is long, now, since I have had an opportunity of writing to you. I held high command among the besiegers of Chiang-zu, and was too busy to be able to spare any time for writing letters, but now that I am once more quietly within the walls of Soochow, I will tell you what we have been doing of late. You know of course how we retired from Fooshan, and left the traitors of Chiangzu to emerge once more from their walls without the fear of immediate death. It is not much use to explain, now that the retreat has been accomplished, but I cannot help saying that it ought never to have taken place. We had 40,000 men there, and if my counsel had prevailed, that we should all attack the imps at once, the victory of Fooshan would have been to the credit of the Tien-wang instead of the Tartar. But our people are too much afraid of the big guns of the foreigners; they will not be induced to make a rush, knowing that a 32-pound shot will hurry dozens into eternity before they can come to close quarters with their adversaries. They will not *think* how absurd it is for 40,000 men to retreat before the face of 2,000. But it is the will of heaven and cannot be helped. We lost our two 32-pounders, also, before Chiang-zu, whither we had taken them in deference to to the wish of Tien-fu which I mentioned in a previous letter. He told us that out of their own mouths we should convince the imps of their impotency; but the mouths would not speak; and in the effort of the body to emit the convincing message, it burst, and prevented itself from speaking for evermore.

It is almost too late to speak to you of Shao-shing, but it would not now have been in possession of the imps if the convoy of powder from Hang-chow had reached its defenders. Without powder, how could they oppose the onslaught of the imps? Knowing that they could not, they left, to save the valuable lives of the Tien-wang's children; but the imps did not gain possession of the city without loss. Several small mines were constructed with the little powder left, and many were the imps whom these blew to destruction. We laid powder under some of our clothes, too, on the floors of the rooms, with matches which should burn slowly till the imps came in. In their hurry for *loot* they dragged the clothes towards them, and the match into the powder, and the powder exploded and they got terrible burned. One of the Mandarins of Captain Dew's ship was burned in this way so badly that, they say, his face will always shew marks of the occurrence. It is but just that your mandarins should be hurt when they come out to fight against us. What cause of complaint have they against us? We send you down merchandise, and we treat well your countrymen who come among us. Why, then, should you fight against us? But I have asked you the same question before, and you can give no other answer, save that your government will it, so it is useless repeating it.

But why does not your government see the folly of continuing this policy—a policy which it costs your honorable nation almost as much to pursue, as you gain, year by year, by protecting the revenues of Shanghai. You, at present, secure a revenue of £1,000,000 a year to the Tartar Government; and, at the same time, secure payment to yourselves of the money which that Government promised to pay you for the expence of your war with it. But you have to keep a large force at Shanghai, at a great cost, to prevent us from taking it, and must set this against the amount of the payments you receive. Truly, though the wisdom of the nations of the West is, in some things, great, in some they are exceedingly foolish. If we were in your place, we should make the Tartar Government pay the expence of keeping troops at Shanghai, out of the large revenue you secure them by so doing, and of which, without you, they would not receive *one cash*. But if you would only let us come to Shanghai and the other treaty ports, you would be saved the expense and trouble of keeping any troops at all; besides which, we would gladly accept the responsibility of paying you the remainder of the indemnity money which the Tartar Government owes. We like foreigners, and wish to be friendly with all, but especially with your honorable nation During the time we occupied Ningpo, for example, we kept on good terms with all foreigners, interfering with no one; but at last, when we wished to check the numbers who daily came into the city, we gave passes to Englishmen, although they were very generally refused to the French and other desiring visitors. Could we give a stronger proof of our friendship to your honourable nation? Again, when we came down to the neighborhood of Shanghai, how did we behave to the few foreigners who went out to see us or our Mandarins? Did we not receive them with every courtesy, and assure them that, if we were allowed to enter the city, not a *cash* of their property should be touched. One gentleman read your own paper to the interpreter of Kanwang. Had you then allowed us to enter Shanghai, how much misery and death would have been saved; the hundreds who fell at Tsing-poo and Kading, Na-jao and Wong-ka-dza, at Quan-fling and Kiao-chao, and later still at Pao-kiong and Tai-tsan would all have been saved. Instead of remaining for nearly two years a barren plain, cultivation would have flourished around Shanghai as was its wont. Deprived of a basis from whence to send out their troops, and a source from whence to pay them, the Tartar imps would have been unable to molest us in any part of the province of Keang-se, which would all have settled down quietly under our rule. Instead of being disturbed by the presence of hostile troops, trade would have flown on in its wonted channel,—the stream augmented by the removal, which we would have accomplished, of the many obstacles *placed in its way by the slaves of the* Tartar, who, while professing to be friendly, do all in their power to oppose you. Even now, after all the injury you have inflicted on us, we would extend to you the right hand of fellowship and accord you every privilege you could desire, if you would withdraw your opposition to our taking possession of the city of Shanghai; and leave us to fight our own battle with the Imperialists.

REVIEW.

The Taeping Rebellion in China; a Narrative of its Rise and Progress. By Commander Lindesay Brine, R.N., F.R.G.S.

WE have been rather disappointed in Commander Lindesay Brine's work on the Taeping rebellion in China; principally, we believe, because we have gained from its perusal so little fresh information on the subject of which it treats. The book gives, as it professes to, a narrative of the rise and progress of the Taeping rebellion, including a minute history of its originator and chief; but this latter subject, in China at least, is worn threadbare, and would require to be embellished with much new, interesting incident to render its perusal attractive to the generality of readers. But Commander Brine has confined himself to bald facts—strictly narrative. Every one has heard of Hung-sieu-tsuen's failures at examinations, his visions, his perusal of Leang-a-fah's tracts and his visits to Mr. Roberts; which have already been made public in a dozen different books, and require something more than mere recapitulation to induce a fresh perusal. In his account of Sir Geo. Bonham's mission to Nanking, and of Lord Elgin's trip up the Yang-tsze, Commander Brine has also been forestalled; a work by Capt. Fishbourn of the *Hermes* having given in detail particulars of the former which Commander Brine has apparently epitomised, and interesting sketches of the latter having been made public by Mr. Oliphant previously, and Captain Blakiston about the time of the publication of this work. Capt. Fishbourn's book on the proceedings of the *Hermes* on the coast of China moreover, recounts many of the warlike operations of the Taipings; and in Mr. Meadows' work on China, its civilisation and progress, is to be found an elaborate and accurate description of the examinations, of the procedure in which Commander Brine gives a sketch in the opening chapters of his book. But it is hardly fair to complain of a book for being merely a reproduction of already well-known facts, so long as it fulfils its avowed object; which the present work certainly does. Devoid though it be of novelty, it possesses the merit of being the first, so far as we are aware, in which a consecutive history of the rebellion has been given, from the visions of Hung-sieu-tsuen up to the capture of Soo-chow and repulse of the rebels from the neighborhood of Shanghai. And this feature will no doubt secure it a certain degree of popularity in England, where people's notions regarding the Taiping rebellion, its rise and progress, are still in a degree hazy, and where many will gladly avail themselves of a consecutive narrative of events with which they are beginning to feel, from the increasing interest that Chinese politics are now creating, that they ought to be better acquainted.

Another feature in the book, which we hardly know whether to characterise as a fault or a merit; but which, if the latter, is certainly only a negative one, is the excessive impartiality with which the question of the rebellion is discussed. It is undoubtedly *advantageous* to have a subject laid before one so impartially that, in forming an opinion, one can do so without danger of being biassed by the author, but a writer who keeps so carefully to the other extreme as really not to allow his individual leaning to escape, becomes tame. After an attentive perusal of the book, we are at a loss to decide whether the author's own leaning is favourable or adverse to the Taipings. He must have a leaning; a man with sufficient ability to write the work under notice could not fail to acquire one on a subject to which he has devoted so much time and attention; but he has taken especial pains to avoid expressing it in any distinct form. Of the prospects of the rebellion he thinks favourably, deeming it probable that it will result in the recognition of Hung-sieu-tsuen as Emperor of the South, the North being left to the reigning dynasty, and the Yang-tsze recognized as the boundary between the two empires. In support of this, he instances previous rebellions in which a similar result has occurred; opining that it is from results that have ensued in similar cases previously, in the same nation, that the most reliable deductions can be drawn as to those likely to ensue again. But granting this, he overlooks the fact that these divided empires have always been of short duration and always ended in the re-consolidation of the entire country under a single head. Much, however, has taken place since Commander Brine's narrative concludes; the rebels have been *driven 150 miles from Ningpo*, have been several times severely defeated in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and have, so far as is known, failed to acquire any corresponding advantage in the interior. Their prospects have declined since, in the full tide of conquest, they appeared before Shanghai confident of its capture.

But "putting aside all questions regarding its political bearing, and even granting that it (in that sense) becomes extinct," Commander Brine thinks "the certainty remains that, by means of its influence, the religious belief of four hundred millions of people (nearly half the population of the whole world) will be gradually brought into harmony with that of the fast spreading Anglo Saxon race." We are sorry that we cannot agree in the conclusion—especially as, in the following passages, Commander Brine appears to point to Deism as the belief at which the Chinese are likely to arrive; and this creed, though perhaps more common than is generally believed, is certainly not sufficiently widely developed to secure harmonious converse between 400,000,000 of its professors and the whole Anglo Saxon race, on its basis.

"Only a very small proportion of the Taepings can have any clear conception of the meaning of their religious observances. The masses composing their army, being all recruited from the dregs of the population of the surrounding provinces, are merely capable of simple concurrence with the regulated forms. These consist of the Morning and Evening prayer, the repetition at stated times of the Decalogue, and the setting apart of one day in the week in some kind of accordance with the Jewish Sabbath. The sacrifice of fowls and pigs as offerings to the Supreme Being, together with the burning of the slip of paper containing the written prayer, are precisely similar customs to what takes place at the daily worship before the altars of the Gods of the Grain and Land, throughout the agricultural districts.

"But although the majority of the rebels can have but a very vague impression of their own faith, yet they all unite in their hatred to whatever is connected with Buddhism or Taouism; and thus it is clear that in the event of their becoming successful, the existing religion of the empire, and even much of the Confucianism, must be overthrown. Supposing that any *one* of the Taeping chiefs obtains undisturbed supremacy over the whole—or, as is more likely, the half—of China, it seems probable that the worship of the One Active Supreme Being (Active, *as distinct from the* Passive now believed in by the mass of the population), will become prevalent; also that one day in every week will be acknowledged, not perhaps as is the Sunday in European countries, but yet in such a comparative degree as will create a break in the weekly toil, and thus present a marked improvement upon the existing system of incessant labour.

"Viewed under this aspect, the rebellion is of lasting importance; putting aside all questions regarding its political bearing, and even granting that it (in that sense) becomes extinct, the certainty remains that by means of its influence the religious belief of four hundred millions of people (nearly half the population of the whole world) will be gradually brought into harmony with that of the fast-spreading Anglo-Saxon race.

"The small end of the wedge is beginning to penetrate, and unless the lessons taught by all previous great schisms are in this particular instance found erroneous, this movement will have for its result a revolution unparalleled in the immensity of its field of action, both mental and physical. Centuries hence, when Australia and the western borders of North America are densely inhabited, and the commerce in the Pacific Ocean becomes multiplied tenfold, the sea-board of China will witness numberless fleets exporting and importing the vast natural produce of the three continents; and those ports situated at the mouths of the magnificent rivers which communicate with the interior will present a scene of incalculable commercial activity and wealth. That the religion of a country has much influence over its foreign policy is an axiom whose truth is too self-evident to be questioned; and it is unnecessary to point out how much more is even such a faith as is likely to be resultant from the rebellion, conclusive to energy and the promotion of comprehensive views, than that now prevailing.

"In estimating the character of the Taepings as evinced by their deeds, it is difficult to maintain strict impartiality. The disturbance to our trade occasioned by their proximity to and action upon those treaty-ports lying adjacent to the Yang-zte, gives cause for much bitterness of feeling, and consequently their conduct has been commented upon too severely. One of the principal charges against them is that, although in possession of a large tract of country for nearly ten years, they have not shown any policy from which it might be deduced that they would foster commerce or improve the condition of the people; another charge is that they display no organization whatever, and are little else than an undisciplined rabble, incapable of higher acts than those of mere plunder and destruction.

"Much of all this is undoubtedly true, but upon looking at the circumstances under which the chief and his followers have been hitherto placed, it does not appear that it would have been easy for them to have adopted other measures. A rebel to all recognized authority, Hung-siu-tsuen is unable to pay his troops in the ordinary way out of the taxation of the empire; and therefore, when it becomes necessary to obtain supplies, his armies are detached with instructions to attack the populous cities and plunder the granaries. All the rebels—men, women, and children—are dependent upon what is gathered in provisions and money during these raids. Stringent orders are issued, to the effect that all the spoils are to be yielded *up by the captors, for the* purpose of being placed in a common fund. This regulation is probably often infringed, although with respect to grain or other food it is strictly adhered to, and all receive equal rations, which are provided from regular stores.

"The idea of men little better in appearance or education than the commonest coolies, stalking about in silk gowns and wearing gorgeous crowns (as was the case at Soochow), has always afforded much amusement to Europeans acquainted with that class of Chinese; but the ludicrous impressions produced by this incongruity must always be discarded when the immense influence of the cause represented by them is remembered.

"It has never yet been in the power of Hung-siu-tsuen, or his subordinates, to show their intentions with regard to trade. Usually surrounded in their cities by a large besieging force, it has been their policy to expel all non-combatants, and the reasons given for this practice are unexceptionable. Treachery from within would be the certain result of any other plan. In those instances where they have been temporarily free from the imperialist attacks, a moderate amount of trade has sprung into existence, as is evidenced by the reports of the country between Soo-chow and Nankin, and also by the accounts received from Ningpo during their occupation.

"Judging, however, from the characters and origin of the present leaders, it is not probable that they would be inclined to promote commerce on any extensive scale; still it is unjust to presume that they would be absolutely opposed to all foreign trade, for, as matters now stand, there are no precise grounds upon which to base an opinion one way or the other. Perhaps, once in undisturbed possession of some sea-board cities, they may prove the general impression of their views in this particular to be incorrect.

"Their anxiety to hold Shanghae admits of several explanations. They are desirous to obtain all the benefits that would accrue to them through receiving the proceeds of the Customs duties, and they feel the importance of having the power of the Europeans to aid them in the retention of that city, as they suppose that the same protection would be afforded to them as is given to the present occupants. In many senses, geographical and political, it is of the greatest moment to them to carry into execution this purpose, as otherwise their position must be insecure and unsatisfactory. Through its situation, Shanghae, whilst held by imperialists, will always prevent the Taepings from following any settled policy or consolidating their power; and as long as they remain in that part of the empire where they now are, it is certain that no effort will be spared by them to ensure its capture."

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD

Newcastle, N. S. Wales,
25th February, 1863.

SIR,—Referring to an advertisement appearing in your issue of 4th October, emanating from the Agents at Sydney of the "Bellambi Steam Coal Company," and which we fear may be detrimental to the interests of this Port, unless authentic information of the quality of our Mines *here*, be brought *prominently before the public. We now* forward to you, enclosed herein, a "Return," called for in the British House of Commons, shewing the result of recent experiments under the direction of the Admiralty, which prove incontestibly the superiority of the "Newcastle" Coal, over that produced in any other part of the Australian Colonies.

We respectfully request that you will publish the same for general information.

Your obedient servants,
GEO. MITCHELL, *U. S. Vice-Consul.*
JOSEPH WARD & Co.
BIGLER & Co.
PROST KOHLER & Co.
WM. HENRY WHYTE.

Newcastle 1, Australian Agricultural Company:—clinker 1.35, ash 5.79, smoke dark brown, large quantity,—This is good coal; the evaporative power being rather above the average; but the quantity of clinker and ash is rather above the average.

Newcastle, 2, *Tomago Coal company*:—clinker 4.83, ash 559, smoke dark brown, large quantity,—The water evaporated per lb. of coal is below the average of north country coal, and the rate of evaporation per hour is equal to the average of north country coal The clinker and ash are large and spread, and stick to the bars, and their percentage is high.

Newcastle 3, Four Mile creek coal company: — clinker 1.18, ash 6.41, smoke dark brown, moderate quantity,—This coal is about equal to the average of north country coal in evaporative power, and the per-centage of ash is rather above that of north country coal

Newcastle 4, Coal and Copper Company:—clinker 3.33, ash 6.22, smoke dark brown, moderate quantity,—The rate of evaporation is below that of north country coal. A large quantity of clinker and ash; the clinker forms quickly, causing much trouble in stoking.

Newcastle 5, Wallsend Coal company:—clinker 1.21, ash 4.30, smoke dark brown, moderate quantity, — Very good in every respect.

6, Bellambi Coal company:—clinker 1.05, ash 11.49, smoke light brown, small quantity,—Very inferior coal; the rate of evaporation being very low, and the quantity of ash being great.

7, Mount Keira Coal company:—clinker 0.59, ash 11.61, smoke dark grey, large quantity,—Very inferior coal; the evaporative power being very low, and the trial giving a large quantity of ash.

Newcastle 8, Minmi coal company:—clinker 1.53, ash 6.71, smoke dark brown, large quantity,—Good coal, about equal to the average of north country coal. The percentage of ash is rather high.

In addition to the above we may remark, generally, that the prejudice which exists in the China markets against Australian Coal for steam purposes is unfounded. Of course, the best is not equal to superior English coal, if consumed in the same furnaces and flues; but with a longer funnel, and closer fire-bars it will compare favorably in its heat producing power for steamers with engines on the European principle; and, if we are not mistaken, is better adapted for American boats than English coal.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the principal Australian coal mines are situated within the limits of the port of Newcastle; and as the harbour is safe for vessels of large tonnage, it is most advantageous for importers to have their shipments direct from thence to China. The quantity of coal exported during 1862 from these mines, amounted to 354,000 tons, of which 52,843 tons were shipped to India and China ports, and 301,567 tons, coastwise in Australia and to the New Zealand colonies.

CONSULAR COURT.

SHANGHAI, MAY 14th, 1863.

Before FRED. HARVEY, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul.
" S. RAWSON, Esq. } *Assessors.*
"

J. S. ROBISON
versus
JOHN BROWN, P.C. 29, and
PETER MURPHY, P.C. 121.

The Defendants were charged with violently assaulting the plaintiff and three other Gentlemen—Messrs. King, Innes and Vickers at 11.30 P.M. on the *18th May*.

The Defendants denied the charge, partially.

Mr. ROBISON's evidence, which had been given on the previous day before the Vice-Consul and was now re-read in Court was to the following effect:—He was returning home, with the other three Gentlemen named, in close chairs, after dining with a friend on the Hong-que side. Himself, was in an open chair with four coolies. I., & Co. was marked on lantern. He was stopped at Drake's jetty, and enquired "who is there." A policeman stepped up, whom he asked why he had stopped him. The man replied that he would not let him go till he knew where he was going. He enquired his number, and was told—62. Witness said he would report him; whereon the policeman seized him by the collar and said he take would him to the Station. At that time, Mr. Innes' chair came up, and was passing, when witness called out, "Be a witness that No. 62 is stopping me." Innes called out to his coolies to go on. He was in a close chair. As he passed, the policeman was pushing witness by his collar against the wall; and raised his staff and struck one of the coolies on the head; as the latter moved on he struck another. When Mr. Innes said it was a shame, he said, making use of very foul language, that he would strike him too. He was quite beside himself with excitement, striking right and left. Witness, with the assistance of his friends, held him till Murphy came up to his aid. The whole party *then went to the Station house,* P. C. 62 dragging witness by his collar. Mr. Robinson confirmed these statements and added, in reply.

To Court:—P. C. 62 made use of the foulest language. Innes jumped out and said we must arrest this man and take him to the Station.

To BROWN:—I do not think I gave you in charge at the Station house for being drunk.

Mr. KING corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, adding:—I heard an altercation as I passed in my chair, but thinking it would be nothing serious, went on until I heard myself called back by name. I saw P. C. 62 struggling between Robison and Innes. I laid hold of the scabbard of his sword, fearing he might draw it. He was shouting for the assistance of another constable, who came up and struck at us to release P. C. 62. I did not think the latter was drunk, but very excited. He dragged Robison to the Station house. The Inspector there ordered two sergeants to examine him, who declared him sober. There was a great deal of violence, but nothing serious occurred, principally, I believe, in consequence of P. No. 62 not having his sword, which was afterwards picked up in the road. He moved his arm towards the scabbard the moment his arm was let go. The foul language was repeated at the Station.

To BROWN:—I did not see any of the gentlemen with your sword. I saw it on the ground.

Mr. INNES:—I heard Robison calling out to me, Innes you are a witness that No. 62 is stopping my chair, or words to that effect. It was dark, and I could not see what was going on. I called out to my coolies to go on, until I got alongside of Mr. Robison's chair. I saw a cuffle going on and heard Robison cry out, "why do you assault my coolies"? The Policeman struck my coolies, and on my asking him why he did so, he replied, *I* will strike you too, using at the same time very abusive and foul language. He struck three or four blows at me through the chair, which broke the door. I jumped out and found No. 62 very violent, brandishing his baton, and holding Mr. Robison by his neck. I said we must secure this man, and called to King to assist us. We held his arms. I did not see his sword in his hand. He called to Murphy, who came up, and to whom we said, "we give this policeman in charge for assulting us." Instead of receiving him, he laid about with his baton, and struck at my head, but I ran away. I tried to get the bamboo from the chair, to use as a defensive weapon, but could not. Murphy walked alongside of us to the police office. At the Station house, they tried to put me in a room but I refused to go.

To BROWN:—I did not tell Mr. Robison to strike you before I was struck at. You may have told us to stop. I believe it is the case that my chair got entangled with Mr. Robison's and was dragging his on.

Mr. VICKERS:—Corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses in every particular; merely stating in addition that Murphy had struck him twice over the wrist, on coming up.

To COURT:—Murphy was not drunk.

Sub-Inspector CLOUD's evidence, given before the Vice-Consul on the previous day was here read. It was to the effect that, on the evening of the 18th, four gentlemen had come to his office and charged P.C. 62 with interfering with Mr. Robison. No. 62 had said, he interfered according to orders. No such orders had been given. He found the Policeman had overstepped his duty and asked the gentlemen to appear at the Station on the following morning, when the case should be investigated. One of the chairs was broken, and the door left at the office.

To BROWN:—I do not think you were given in charge for being drunk.

BROWN (P. C. 62) said in his defence, I saw four chairs coming along at ¼ past 11. I stopped the first and asked where it was going. The reply was, "what business is it of yours"? I said I was a constable on duty. He asked me for my number, which I gave. He said, "I shall report you, you ruffian." He was singing. (Mr. Robison here remarked that he was prepared to state on oath he was not singing.) I seized him by the collar, and said, "you shall come to the Station and report me." Another chair came up, and its inmate told the first party to strike me. On hearing that, I said I'll strike you, and struck at the chair. I then felt myself grasped by two or three men. I resisted and called for assistance. Murphy released me, I felt a hand about my scabbard and found my sword missing. It could not have dropped. I did not draw it. Some of the gentlemen must have drawn it.

Each of the plaintiffs were here recalled, and on oath, denied having drawn the sword.

Mr. RAMSBOTTOM said it might have fallen out if the scabbard were turned up.

MURPHY said he heard a great noise; went down to see what was the cause; saw Brown in the grip of three gentlemen who were trying to drag him along; did not know what was the origin of the disturbance; struck two of them and told them to let go which, they did; he came up in a rage at seeing Brown held by them.

To Court:—I did not hear a request made to me to take Brown in charge. There was great confusion.

Mr. RAMSBOTTOM said Murphy had only been nine days in the force; he had brought first rate testimonials from the 31st Regiment. Brown had been in the service a little more than a month. His were not so good.

After some deliberation, the Court decided that the charge of a gross and unprovoked assault had been proved against Brown, and sentenced him to *three months imprisonment, six weeks thereof with hard labour.* It also recommended his dismissal from the force. Taking into consideration the short time Murphy had been in the service, it was thought sufficient to *severely reprimand him.*

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

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H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J and J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
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Actuary—W. P. Pattison.

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Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
tf 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Colonial Marine and Fire Insurance Society of Batavia.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary convictions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 30th September, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Robdes Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On *Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.*

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell *were entirely free from* COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystallized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
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18no-63 Soho Square, London.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to
RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

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H. DUDDELL & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at an early date (due notice of which will be given) those Two Valuable Marine Lots situated in Queen's Road East, known as the Old Timber Yard and United States Naval Coal Depot and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot 65 and 65 A containing in all about 62,000 Square feet. The above Lots face the Queen's Road on one side and Praya on the other, and form without exception one of the largest and most Valuable Marine Lots in the Colony. The Water in front of this property is deeper than in any other part of the Praya which is a great enhancement to the same.

Ground Rent for the whole £294, 9, 6 per Annum.

The property will be put up in two Lots dimensions and Plan of which can be seen at the Auctioneers where any other information required regarding the Property may be obtained.

tf 115 Hongkong, 26th March, 1863.

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TO LET
For 5 Years

THE premises at present in the occupation of Messers. Vaucher Freres & Co. situated in Canton Road (late North-Gate Street) with entry 1st January, 1864

For particulars apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf 126 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

KIUKIANG.

TO be sold or let on building lease, the back half of two front lots on the British Concession, measuring 6 mow or thereabout. The land is within 180 feet of the river, is well raised, and has a frontage to two public roads.

Apply to
CAMERON & Co.
tf 78 Kiukiang, 16th March, 1863.

TO BE LET.
From 1st January 1863; or with earlier possession, if required.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN with Dwelling Rooms above, and a stone Treasury, a largepiece of vacant Land around and all well enclosed, bordering upon the Yang-tsze-kiang on the Han-yang side of the Han river.

The locality is a most healthful one, with a pleasing prospect.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 7th November, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CLARENDON.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate to intending Visitors to Shanghai that it is their intention to open, on the 10th proximo, under the above designation, that great desideratum in this quarter, a first class Hotel, on those extensive, substantially built, well drained and most healthily situated premises at the junction of the Hankow and Shantung Roads, not five minutes walk from the Custom house, and at present undergoing a thorough renovation and adaptation to their intended purpose.

Visitors to "The Clarendon" will find all those appliances to comfort which a long experience of the manners and customs of the east, lead the undersigned to feel assured they will be able to supply at most reasonable rates

WALTER & WOOD.
晋紳旅館—*Tching Shing Juen-Koon.*
13ju 129 Shanghai, 16th May, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above Dispensary.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai. 1st May, 1863.

EXCHANGE on San Francisco in Sums to suit.

Apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 98 Shanghai, 16th April, 1863.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Shanghai Branch.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24 30, Cornhill, London,
Oct. 25th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN UNION WITH KINGS COLLEGE LONDON.

A Comfortable home in connexion with the above School is offered for Children where they may be received and brought up with the Family of the Head-Master, and prepared for the School on the following terms:

Under 6 years of age in the Nursery, 24 Guineas per annum.

Under 8 years of age a preparatory School, 26 Guineas per annum.

Under 10 years of age the Commercial School, 28 Guineas per annum.

Above 10 years of age the Commercial School, 30 Guineas per annum.

These terms include a course of instruction in the English, French and Latin Languages; Mathematics with practical Land-surveying; Natural Philosophy; Book-keeping; Mapping, &c. &c., with this combined careful religious and moral instruction, in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England.

The domestic arrangements are under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Cockayne, who from her long experience is perfectly qualified to watch over the health and comfort of the Pupils.

There are two vacations of five weeks each at Mid-Summer and Christmas, but accommodation can be provided for Boys should it be desirable not to remove them.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Revd. H. L. Majendie, Vicar of Dunmow, D. T. Wade Esq., Solicitor, Dunmow, Revd. S. Oswald Cockayne, Kings College, London, Captain R. A. King, Deal Kent, and many parents of Pupils.

For further particulars apply to the principal Mr. Henry Eden Cockayne, Dunmow, Essex England. 6ju 107

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

J. RENNIE,
Mechanical Draftsman and Civil Engineer.

Drawings and Specifications made out
for the Execution of Work
in England.

Foochow Road.
13ju 128 Shanghai, 13th May, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,
GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公 和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. Hall & Holtz's premises.
tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.
OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD.
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew-hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,
Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman newspaper*) who, *within the* year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the *Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification* of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29te

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 19th October, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort *and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and* Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yew-hun.*
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SHIP MASTERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. DRAKE & Co's Godowns, next door to Messrs. BUTLER & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.
tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

Chinese Newspaper.

ADVERTISEMENTS, &c., for the above newspaper must be sent into this Office before NOON, of every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY to be translated; otherwise they will be too late for insertion in the issue of the following days.

NORTH-CHINA HERALD Office,
Shanghai, Dec. 11th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICE.

PARTIES wishing to subscribe to the "*STRAIT TIMES EXTRA,*" can be supplied with Copies on the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Hongkong by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Subscription for one year, Tls. 4.00
Single Copies 2 mace each.
tf Shanghai, June 2nd, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 15	Gorilla	B. ship	1200	Hill	Singapore		Rice	Dent and Co
.. 15	Queen of India	B ship	700	Thorlton	Sydney	April 6	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Avalanche	B ship	900	Russell	Calcutta	Feb 7	Rice	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 15	Johanna	Du. sh	55	Verderim	Fuchau	May 5	Spars	Siemssen and Co
.. 15	Whampoa	B. str		Milton	Hongkong	.. 11		
.. 15	Fire Cracker	A. str.	1014	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 12	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 15	Mandarin	A. str	139	Dolle	Ningpo			A. L. Freeman
.. 16	Procymatia	B bark	375	Noel	Sydney		Coals	Hogg Brothers
.. 16	Cohang	B. bark	357	Archers	Nagasaki		Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 16	Comet	Du. bg	146	Schaefer				
.. 16	Rajah	B. str	396	Catto	do	.. 13		Hogg Brothers
.. 16	Huquang	A. str		Roberts	Hankow	.. 14	General	Russell and Co
.. 16	Fei-ma	B str.	129	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 18	Queen Hortense	B. bark	268	Cochrane	Swatow			Dow and Co
.. 18	Belle	B. schr	115	Hender	Ningpo			Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	L. E. Ashby	A. bark	346	Ashby	do			Dent and Co
.. 18	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Sutherland	Chefoo	.. 15		F. R. Gamwell
.. 18	Shunlee	B. str.	341	Blow	Hankow		do	Harkort and Co
.. 18	Argus	B. str	161	Day	Ningpo			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 18	Ta-kiang	A. str.	609	Sanford	Hankow	.. 13	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 18	Emperor	A. bark	370	Page	Ningpo			Birley, Worthington & Co
.. 19	Sclavonia	B bark	297	Mutter	Singapore	Mar 9	Rice	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 19	Japan	Ha sch	240	Sanberich	Ta wan	May 6	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 19	Racehorse [H M	str			Yokohama	May 14		
.. 19	Reiver	B. str.		Botton	Hongkong	.. 16		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Argonaut	Ha bk	275		Yokohama	.. 6	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Illawarra	Chi. str	166	Toreckler	Ningpo			
.. 20	Rose	Chi. str			do			
.. 20	Fenella	B. str.	179	Buncombe	do			Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 20	Elfin	B. str.	79	Garle	Chinkiang			Collyer and Lambert
.. 20	Pootung	B. str.	83	Laity	Ningpo			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Mandarin	A. str.	135	Dolle	do			A. L. Freeman
.. 21	Hero	B. schr.	108	Heyer	Taiwan	.. 3	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 21	Fleda	B. bark	300	Hughes	Nagasaki	.. 14	do	Dow and Co
.. 21	Olympia	B bark	224	Jopp	N'castle N.S.W	Mar 11	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Alicia	B. bark	236	Hay	Ningpo	May 15	Rice	Olyphant and Co
.. 21	Shandon	B. str	114	Wighton				
.. 21	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	68	McCallum	do			Fletcher and Co
.. 21	Argus	B. str	161	Day	do			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 21	Fei-ma	B. str	129	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 21	D. Webster							
.. 21	Rona	B. str	478	Hutchinson	H'kow & Ports	.. 19		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 22	Hellespont	A. str.	330	Mooney	Japan	.. 17		Howard and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
May 15	Governor General	B. str	507	Pell	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 15	Defiance	B. str		Morrison			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 15	Shanse	B. str	1006	Conven	do	do	Russell and Co
.. 15	Eupatoria	B brig	263	Jaques	Ningpo	Rice	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 15	Offor	B. brig	171	Bertram	do	Rice, &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 15	Carthage	B. str	500	James	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 15	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum	Ningpo	Rice	Fletcher and Co
.. 15	Fei-ma	B. str.	129	Buckland	do	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 16	Swatow	B. str.	145	Laen	Ch'foo &T'tsin	Op., &c.	E. A. Reynolds
.. 16	Lizzie Boggs	A. bark	119	Dizer	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazer and Co
.. 16	Highflyer	B. ship	1011	Enright	do	Original	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Gabalva	B. bark	420	Frazer	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Hooper and Co
.. 16	James Miller	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Fuchau	do	Frazer and Co
.. 16	Fenella	B. str.	179	Buncombe	Ningpo	do	Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 16	Hydaspe	Fr. str	679	Soundsdu	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 16	Chusan	B. str.	529	Shaw	H'kong & Ports	do	Cowie and Co
.. 16	Mandarin	A. str	135	Dolle	Ningpo	Ballast	A. L. Freeman
.. 16	Rose	A. str.			do		
.. 18	Costarica						
.. 18	Cesar	B bark	306	Williams	Newchwang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Ida	A. schr	259	Smith	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 18	Pootung	B. str	83	Laity	Ningpo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 18	Tayfat	Prn bk	290	Appel	Hongkong	Op., &c.	H. Stubbendorff and Co
.. 18	Podesta	Ha. bk	316	Angelbuk	Chefoo	Re-expts	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Harmonie	Da. sch	132	Jangensen	Ningpo	Rice	Kunst, Köhl and Co
.. 18	Bellesslea	B. bark	432	Whittle	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. —	Waldemar	Da. bk	254	Hoibye	Ningpo	Rice	Kunst, Köhl and Co
.. —	Palmolio	A. bark	207	Leary			Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 19	Argus	B. str.	161	Day	do	Op., &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 19	Fei-ma	B. str	129	Buckland	do	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 19	Reconnaissance	Fr. bg	218	Bulder	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Vaucher, Frères
.. 20	Sumatra	A. ship	1041	Kinsman	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Woosung	B. bark	420	Rinman	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 20	Ellen	A. bark	457	Mather	Fuchau	Ballast	J. Kearney Rogers
.. 20	Japan	Ha. sch	240	Sanberich			Siemssen and Co
.. 20	St. Theodosius	Rus. st-	412	Stenroos	Nagasaki		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Racehorse [H M	str					
.. 21	Hindu	Da. sch	149	Hollesen	Amoy	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Huquang	A. str.		Roberts	Hankow	Sun., &c	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MAY 23, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Feb 19	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Agnes	Apr 19	A. bark	397	King	Master	Amoy	cld 21 inst
Algonquin	Apr 30	A. bark	619	Emery	Frazar and Co.		
Alicia	May 21	B. bark	236	Hay	Olyphant and Co.		
Argonaut	May 20	Ha. bk	275		A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Argus	May 9	Ha. bg	168	Schmidt	Oxford and Co		
Argus	May 21	B. str.	161	Day	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	To-day
Ariel	May 11	B. bark	365	Calsm	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Atualaire	May 14	B. bark	351	Wentworth	Hogg Brothers		
Auld Reekie	May 8	B. schr	129	Stanford	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Avalanche	May 15	B. ship	900	Russell	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Ayrshire Lass	May 21	B. str	68	McCallum	Fletcher and Co.	Ningpo	cld 22 inst
Belle	May 18	B. schr	115	Hender	Gibb Livingston and Co.		
Belle of the West	Apr 17	A. ship	936	Howes	Frazar and Co.	Batavia	Early
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Calaspa	May 3	A. bark	209	Leisy	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Cambridge	Mar 30	B. bark	498	Dennison	Dow and Co.	New York	Early
Capiolani	May 8	B. ship	534	Shell	A. Ellissen and Co.	Fuchau	cld 21 inst
Castle Howard	Apr 17	B. ship		Lamprell	Hogg Brothers		
Celestial	April 2	B. bark	401	Jones	Shaw, Brothers and Co.		
Chanticleer	April 2		396		Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Clontarf	Apr 23	B. ship		Davidson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Cohang	May 16	B. bark	357	Archers	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Comet	May 14	B. bark	336	Wright	Blain, Tate and Co.		
Comet	May 16	Du. bg	116	Schaefer			
Congo	May 12	Ha. bk	235	Druce	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Corriemulzie	May 9	B. ship	696	White	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Coulnakyle	Feb 7	B. ship	610	Morrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Cromwell	May 9	A. ship	750	Crocker	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Crow		B. schr	235		A. R. Tilby and Co.	Ningpo	
D. Webster	May 21						
Dolphin	May 12	B. bark	396	Withers	Dent and Co		
Dove	May 8	Pru. sch	261	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Duck	Nov 1	B. schr	133	Aitken	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Dunnikier	Apr 26	B. bark	452	Main	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Eamont	May 14	B. schr	120	Crabbe	Dow and Co.		
East Lothian	April 1	B. bark		Cragie	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Elfin	May 20	B. str.	79	Garle	Collyer and Lambert		
Elgin	May 9	B. str.	396	Beal	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Hankow	Early
Elias	Apr 13	Spa. bk	474	Sierra	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy	To-day
Elizabeth	April 4	Swe. sh	417	Tryschins	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Elizabeth	May 8	B. schr			A. R. Tilby and Co.	Ningpo	Early
Emiler Gehring	Apr 24	B. bark	380	Haynie	Order		
Emily Banning	May 7	A. bark	282	McKinnon	Russell and Co	S F'coo. K'gawa	1st prox
Emperor	May 18	A. bark	370	Page	Birley, Worthington & Co.	London	Imdt.
Empress of India	May 11	B. ship	766	Thompson	Turner and Co.		
Enterprise	May 4	A. str	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co.		
Fairy	Apr 27	A. bark	600	Barrett	Olyphant and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Fei-ma	May 21	B. str	129	Buckland	Moses and Co.	Ningpo	cld 22 inst
Fenella	May 20	B. str	179	Buncombe	Dallas, Pearson and Co.	Ningpo	To-day
Fire Cracker	May 15	A. str	1014	Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	Hankow	cld 21 inst
Fleda	May 21	B. bark	300	Hughes	Dow and Co.		
Florence E. Walton	Mar 21	A. schr	81	Avery	Pilot Association		
Friar Tuck	May 11	B. ship	662	Tierney	Gilman and Co		
Gazelle	May 6	Pru. bg	200	Sieverts	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kanagawa	cld 22 inst
General Michiels	May 9	Du. bk	381	Wilde	T. Kroes and Co.	Chefoo	cld 21 inst
George Avery	April 8	B. bark	467	Reid	Order		
Georgiana	July 23	Fr. ship	466		Harkort and Co		
Gerard	Apr 26	B. str.	416	Quirk	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Ghazra	Mar 29	B. bark	501	Koeing	Dent and Co.		
Glen Aros	May 9				Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Gorilla	May 15	B. ship	1200	Hill	Dent and Co		
Grenadier	Mar 30	B. bark	542	McMurtney	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Guinevere	Apr 16	B. ship	634	McLean	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Hellespont	May 22	A. str.	330	Mooney	Howard and Co		
Hero	Mar 21	B. schr	108	Heyer	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Imina Brons	May 1	Ha. bg	450	Muller	Siemssen and Co.		
Isabella Hamilton	May 9	B. bark	238	Kyall	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Island Queen	May 18	B. str	129	Sutherland	F. R. Gamwell	T'tsin & Chefoo	23d inst
J. B. Ford	Apr 27	A. schr	273	Sutton	H. Fogg and Co.	S. F'coo. K'gawa	Imdt.
Johanna	May 3	Pr. bk	269		Johnson and Co		
Johanna	May 14	Ha. bg	140	Thomsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Johanna	May 15	Du. sh	55	Verderim	Siemssen and Co.		
John Jay	May 9	A. ship	500	Lord	Bull, Purdon and Co.		
John & Mary	May 9	B. bark	210	Kemp	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	Imdt.
John T. Wright	May 4	A. str.	369	Bennett	Howard and Co		
Juno	May 11	Ha. bk	262	Eckmann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Kaffer Chief	Nov 16	B. brig		Harper	R. Brown		
Keoka	May 7	A. bark	247	Cavanah	H. Fogg and Co		
Kensington	Mar 30	B. ship	617	Loftus	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Swatow	Early
Kent	Apr 16	B. ship	443	McEwen	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Kestrel	Apr 20	B. bark	493	Fischer	W. R. Adamson and Co.	London	Early
L. E. Ashby	May 18	A. bark	346	Ashby	Dent and Co		
Latona	May 5	B. ship	690	Sedgwick	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Lord Lyndhurst	Mar 30	B. ship	550	Abbott	Frazar and Co.		
Lotus	May 14	B. str.	460	Lobnitz	Hogg Brothers	Hongkong	cld 21 inst
Mahe	May 6	B. ship	540	Mirrielees	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Mandarin	May 20	A. str.	135	Dolle	A. L. Freeman	Ningpo	cld 22 inst
Mary & Louisa	Mar 8	A. bark	497	Jones	Frazar and Co.	New York	5th prox
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Moldavian	Apr 23	B. bark	394	Brightman	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Newchwang	cld 21 inst
Monsoon	May 3	A. ship	800	Loring	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Munster	April 7	Ha. bk	350		Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Harbor Master		
Niemen	May 11	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Dallas, Pearson and Co.	Hankow	Early
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather			
Norseman	May 12	Sia. sh	814		A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Northern Light	Feb 24	B. bark	1380	Hutchinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Olympia	May 21	B. bark	221	Jopp	Augustine Heard and Co		
Onangoudy	Mar 30	B. ship	1100	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	24th inst
Ophir	Apr 24	B. bark	400	McGregor	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Oxus	Apr 30	B. bark	536	Smith	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Palmyra	May 12	B. ship	700		Dent and Co		
Pekin	May 13	B. str.	759	Soames	E. Warden, Agent P. O. and Co	Hongkong *	cld 22 inst
Phantom	Apr 25	A. schr	38	Godfrey	Frazar and Co.		
Philip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Pons Ælii	Sept 15	B. bark	427	Beaglehole	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Chinkiang	
Pootung	May 20	B. str.	83	Laity	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Procymatia	May 16	B. bark	375	Noel	Hogg Brothers		
Queen Hortense	May 18	B. bark	268	Cochrane	Dow and Co.		
Queen of India	May 15	B. ship	700	Thorlton	Augustine Heard and Co		
Quivive	Mar 21	B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.	Ningpo	
Rajah	May 16	B. str.	396	Catto	Hogg Brothers	Nagasaki	Early
Reiver	May 19	B. str.		Botton	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Kanagawa	To-day
Rhine	Apr 23	B. ship	608	Little	Dow and Co		
Rolla	May 9	B. brig	147	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rona	May 21	B. str	478	Hutchinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Runnymede	May 4	B. ship	646	Rickerby	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Ruthven	April 9	A. ship	903	Williams	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Scawfell	May 1	B. ship	825	Thomson	Birley, Worthington and Co	London	Early
Sclavonia	May 19	B. bark	297	Mutter	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Shandon	May 21	B. str.	114	Wighton			
Shunlee	May 18	B. str	341	Blow	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	Early
Silver Eagle	Mar 5	B. bark		Longman	Dow and Co.	London	Early
Snipe	Opium	Hulk		Wade	Moses and Co.		
Spray of the Ocean	May 13			Slaughter	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.		Lovett			
Ta-kiang	May 13	A. str.	609	Sanford	Olyphant and Co.	Hankow	cld 22 inst
Thames	Apr 16	B. ship	579	Miller	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Tropic	May 5	A. ship	500	Hamblin	Order		
Vigil	April 4	B. ship	519	Thomsen	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	Early
Washington	May 1	A. str.	87	Atwell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
West Derby	May 9	B. ship	820	Sergeant	Turner and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Whampoa	May 15	B. str.		Milton			
Whinfell	May 2	B. ship	834	Whereat	Birley, Worthington and Co		
White Adder	May 12						

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